THE DOCTOR,

A Medical and Philosophical Penny Magazine.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, SKILL'D OUR WOUNDS TO HEAL,
IS MORE THAN ARMIES TO THE PUBLIC WEAL."—*Pope's Homer.*

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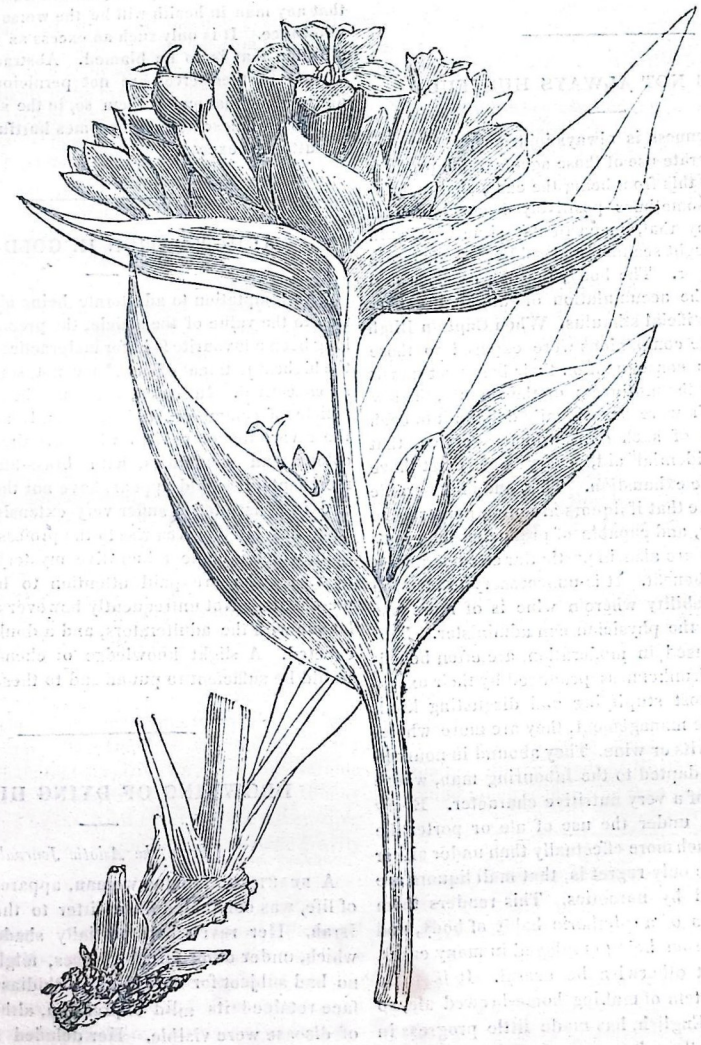

GENTIANA PURPUREA. PURPLE GENTIAN.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA. ORDER, DIGYNIA.

ROOT perennial, cylindrical, slender, branched; externally brown, internally yellowish. Stem erect, simple, smooth, strong, succulent, rising to a foot in height. Lower leaves, nearly elliptical, ribbed, entire. Upper leaves in pairs, sheath-like, concave, embracing the stem, pointed, ribbed, enclosing the flowers. Flowers large, purple, standing in whorls upon short peduncles. Calyx a deciduous spatha. Corolla bell-shaped, purplish, plicated, divided at the limb into five ovate dotted segments. Filaments commonly five, of the length of the germen, and furnishsd with conical antheræ. Germen oblong. Style cleft, points reflexed, furnished with blunt

stigmata. Capsule ovate, two-celled, containing numerous small seeds.

It is a native of the Alps, and was first introduced for cultivation in this country by Professor de Saussure in 1768.

The plate is given on the authority of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, in which the cursuta, or root of this plant, has been lately received into the Materia Medica.

This root, both in appearance and taste, so exactly resembles that of the yellow or common officinal gentian, that they are not to be distinguished from each other; and in some northern countries, where the latter is scarce, the former is usually employed in its stead.

LIQUORS NOT ALWAYS HURTFUL.

Though drunkenness is always injurious, it does not follow that a moderate use of those agents which produce it is so. So far is this from being the case, that inebriating liquors are sometimes positively beneficial. It is impossible to deny that, in particular situations, as in those of hard-wrought seamen and soldiers, a moderate allowance is proper. The body, in such cases, would often sink under the accumulation of fatigue, if not recruited by some artificial stimulus. When Captain Bligh and his unfortunate companions were exposed to those dreadful privations consequent on their being set adrift in an open boat by the mutineers of the Bounty, the few drops of rum which were occasionally doled out to each individual, proved of such extraordinary service, that without this providential aid, every one must have perished of absolute exhaustion. This, and innumerable cases besides, prove that if liquors are often perverted to the worst purposes, and capable of producing the greatest calamities, they are also, in particular circumstances, of unquestionable benefit. It is unnecessary to mention many diseases of debility wherein wine is of more use than any medicine the physician can administer. Malt liquors also, when used in moderation, are often beneficial. Though the drunkenness produced by their excessive use is of the most stupifying and disgusting kind, yet, under temperate management, they are more wholesome than either spirits or wine. They abound in nourishment, and are well adapted to the labouring man, whose food is usually not of a very nutritive character. Every pugilist knows that under the use of ale or porter he acquires strength much more effectually than under either wine or spirits. The only regret is, that malt liquors are so often adulterated by narcotics. This renders them improper for persons of a plethoric habit of body, and also prevents them from being employed in many cases, in which they might otherwise be useful. It is to be regretted that the system of making home-brewed ale, so common among the English, has made little progress in Scotland. This excellent beverage is free from those dangerous combinations employed by the brewers; and to the labouring classes in particular, it is a most nourishing and salubrious drink.

In higher circles, where there is good living and little work, liquors of any kind are far less necessary; and till a man begins to get into the decline of life, they are absolutely useless. When that happens, he will be the better for a moderate allowance to recruit the vigour which approaching age steals from the frame. For young and middle-aged men, in good circumstances, water is the best drink. The food they eat is sufficiently nutritious and stimulating without any assistance from liquor. This they may depend upon; and, notwithstanding the ideas they may entertain of the effeminacy of the water drinker, there can be no doubt that, both in body and mind, he is much more enviably situated than themselves. His blood flows as cool and as pure as the element he quaffs; his brain is clear and composed; he is not encumbered with any useless corpulency; his body is free of all bad humours; his stomach of all bad digestions; and his appetite is healthy and natural. Having stated thus much, I am not ascetic enough to maintain that any man in health will be the worse for a moderate allowance. It is only such an excess as injures the constitution that is to be blamed. Abstractly considered, liquors in themselves are not pernicious; it is their abuse alone that makes them so, in the same manner as the most wholesome food becomes hurtful when taken to a gluttonous excess.

ADULTERATION IN GOLD-DUST.

The temptation to adulterate being always in proportion to the value of the article, the precious metals have long been a favourite field for malpractices, in which even the highest national officers have not scrupled of late to be concerned. In Africa, gold-dust being an extensive article of commerce, it is frequently adulterated with those varieties of pyrites which are the nearest to it in colour, and sometimes, with brass-filings, which the merchants, it would appear, have not the skill to detect, and in consequence suffer very extensive losses. This fraud has lately given rise to the profession of triers of gold, which is made a lucrative mystery by some of the negroes, who are paid attention to by captains and merchants. Not unfrequently however the triers are in league with the adulterators, and a double imposition is effected. A slight knowledge of chemistry, it is said, would be sufficient to put an end to these malpractices.

DROWNING OF DYING HINDOOS.

[*From the Asiatic Journal.*]

A beautiful Hindoo woman, apparently in the prime of life, was conducted in a litter to the river side near Israh. Her raven hair partially shaded a lofty brow, which, under other circumstances, might have afforded no bad subject for the chisel of Phidias; and her sallow face retained its mild expression, although the inroads of disease were visible. Her deluded friends encircled her, whilst they immerged her body in the holy waters of the Ganges. A few inhuman Brahmins commenced their hellish incantations; on which a signal was given to accomplish that which had been left unfinished by a virulent disorder; the water was forcibly put into her mouth till her suffocation was effected. All this time she offered no resistance, but seemed to have a kind of presentiment of her impending fate. The relatives performed the obsequies of the deceased with as much apparent glee as if they were celebrating her nuptials!

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE PURITY OF CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS EMPLOYED FOR THE PURPOSES OF MEDICINE, AND FOR OTHER USES.

(*Continued from p.* 195.)

Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia—Liquor Ammoniæ Carbonatis.

This should have the specific gravity of 1150; should effervesce on the addition of acids; and should afford a strong coagulum on adding alcohol.

Carbonate of Ammonia—Ammoniæ Carbonas.

This salt should be entirely volatilized by heat. If any thing remain when it is laid on a heated iron, carbonate of potash or of lime may be suspected; and these impurities are most likely to be present if the carbonate of ammonia be purchased in the form of a powder. It should therefore always be bought in solid lumps. Sulphuric and muriatic salts, lime, and iron, may be discovered by adding to the alkali, saturated with nitric acid, the appropriate tests already often mentioned.

Solution of Pure Ammonia in Water—Liquor Ammoniæ—Strong Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

The volatile alkali in its purest state exists as a gas condensible by water, and its solution in water is the only form under which it is applicable to useful purposes. This solution should contain nothing besides the volatile alkali; the alkali should be perfectly free from carbonic acid, and should be combined with water in the greatest possible proportion. The presence of other salts may be discovered by saturating a portion of the solution with pure nitric acid, and adding the tests for sulphuric and muriatic acids. Carbonic acid is shown by a precipitation, on mixing the solution with one of muriate of lime; for this earthy salt is not precipitated by pure ammonia. The only mode of determining the strength of the solution is by taking its specific gravity, which, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, should be as 905, or thereabouts, to 1000.

Spirit of Hartshorn.

This may be counterfeited by mixing the *aqua ammoniæ puræ* with the distilled spirit of hartshorn, in order to increase the pungency of its smell, and to enable it to bear an addition of water. The fraud is detected by adding alcohol to the sophisticated spirit; for, if no considerable coagulation ensues, the adulteration is proved. It may also be discovered by the usual effervescence not ensuing with acids. The solution should have the specific gravity of 1500.

Sulphate of Soda—Sodæ Sulphas—Glauber's Salt.

This salt ought not to contain an excess of either acid or alkali, both of which may be detected by the vegetable infusions; nor should it be mixed with earthy or metallic salts, the former of which are detected by carbonate, and the latter by prussiate of potash. Muriate of soda is discovered by adding nitrate of barytes till the precipitate ceases, and afterwards nitrate of silver, or more simply by a solution of sulphate of silver. Sulphate of potash is discovered by its more sparing solubility. The sulphate of soda however being itself one of the cheapest salts, there is little risk of its being intentionally sophisticated.

Sulphate of Potash—Potassæ Sulphas—Vitriolated Tartar.

The purity of this salt may be ascertained by the same means as that of the former one. The little value of this salt renders it pretty secure from wilful adulteration.

Nitrate of Potash—Potassæ Nitras—Nitre, or Saltpetre.

Nitrate of potash is with great difficulty freed entirely from muriate of soda; and a small portion of the latter, except for nice chemical purposes, is an admixture of little importance. To discover muriate of soda, a solution of nitrate of silver must be added as long as any sediment is produced. The precipitate washed and dried, must be weighed. Every hundred grains will denote about 42½ of muriate of soda.

Sulphate of potash or soda may be discovered by nitrate or muriate of barytes.

(*To be continued.*)

SANATORY EFFECTS OF CULTIVATION.

Vegetation, when assisted by human contrivance, is the best possible means of improving the air, and rendering a country fitter for the abode of mankind. Cultivation removes the corrupt and decaying vegetables; and by turning them under the earth makes them nourish the ground instead of poison the air.

Many of our colonies, at one time so deadly, are now healthy, not so much from the care of the new comer in avoiding the remote cause of disease, as from the greater number of those causes being removed by cultivation. I mean here, by cultivation, that treatment of the land by which it will furnish the largest possible quantity of food for man, and the domestic animals he employs. Wherever we find the *celeria* capable of growing, that country is, or by human labour may be made, healthy; cultivation likewise always renders a country warmer; for a larger quantity of vegetable matter is raised on a given space; and what is vegetable life but the conversion of certain gases, oxygen, hydrogen, azote, and carbonic acid, into solid matter, and a change of form—an alteration from a rarer to a denser state; which must be accompanied by the extrication of heat? What is it makes living vegetables so difficult of being frozen, compared to dead ones, but this constant formation and existence of caloric in them? As an example of the evolution of heat, by the process of vegetation, it may be mentioned, that on looking into a wood in spring we shall find the small plants more advanced in size and strength than those of the plains. In the woods of North America small berries are found much sooner ripe than in the clear lands.

Lines in the window of a Shoemaker's shop, nearly opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Surgery performed upon old boots and shoes, by adding of feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with a new sole. Advice gratis. By S. Gyles.

An honest Hibernian, whose bank-pocket (to use his own phrase) had stopped payment, was forced to the sad necessity of perambulating the streets of Edinburgh two nights together for want of a few pence to pay his lodgings, when accidentally hearing a person talk of the Lying-in-Hospital, he exclaimed, "That's the place for me! Where is it, honey? for I've been laying-out these two nights past."

ON SLEEP.

Upon no subject have the learned puzzled themselves more than upon that of sleep. Upon none has less light been thrown. As it is one that is intimately connected with the study of the brain, that "womb of thought," where "all is darkness," the phrenologists have taken it up, but, as it appears to us, without making much progress.

A discussion has been carried on for some time past in the *Phrenological Journal* between Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Macnish, as to "the proximate cause of sleep." Mr. Carmichael thinks that there must be something more than *rest* (in the brain) that involves so intense and predominant a change as that which locks up the senses and the intellect, and induces an oblivion of all we knew, and an annihilation to us of all that existed. To account then for the cause that produces sleep is what Mr. Carmichael seeks. Sleep, he admits, is a *paralysis*, but one perfectly natural in healthy subjects; but imagines there to be a process going on, and an accumulation of something to repair the waste, whilst awake, of the brain and nerves; "powerful and overwhelming, indeed," he says, "must this (something) be to produce these effects upon the delicate and fragile instruments of thought, feeling, and motion."

Anything much darker and confused than this it is scarcely possible to conceive.

Mr. Macnish writes much more sensibly. "I cannot conceive," he says, "how a natural and healthy deposition of new particles, be they what they may, should occasion a *cessation* in the functions of the brain," nor can any one else; experience is directly opposed to the theory. Food, wine, spirits, coffee, tea, all either produce pressure upon the brain approaching to apoplexy, or they first excite and then produce lethargy, or an approach to apoplexy. Whenever there is pressure, there is a greater or less degree of lethargy. But mere natural *sleep*, though similar in some respects to paralysis, is a *resting* of the faculties of the mind—of *thought*.

We do not think that the new lights have at all advanced the knowledge upon this subject which was given to the world by the old metaphysicians, though our old masters seem to be in danger of being ousted from their stools.

Let us reflect a moment upon what they taught. The three great faculties of the mind are, *imagination*, *judgment*, and *memory*.

If there is any faculty in mental man that never sleeps, it is that volatile thing—imagination. The case is different with the judgment and the memory; the sedate and sober constitution of the *judgment* easily disposes it to rest; the *memory* records in silence, and it is active only when it is called upon.

How correct is this! Let any one watch the operations of his own mind (alas! how few ever do so) on going to sleep or waking. We lie down; busy thought is yet awake; anon the imagination begins to grow wanton; judgment is already dozing; memory feebly, or not at all, recalls the real past. The mind, however, requires repose, and presently imagination herself slumbers; and when she has quite "ceased her funning," we sleep. Mark again the morning process. Imagination wakes first; she indulges in the wildest, strangest fancies—such that, awake, we can scarcely conceive; she knows memory is still asleep, and wakes not to correct, by recalling the real past, her whimmy conceptions. Judgment is also still lulled in slumber, and reminds not the wanton of the absurdity of her pranks. It is at this time, when only one of the great faculties of the mind is in activity, that we have those pleasing or those terrible phantasies rushing through our minds—*dreams*.

The moment memory awakes, and reminds who and what and where we really are; the moment that sober judgment resumes the helm, away flee the fine-spun conceptions of the imagination, who sits abashed and ashamed at her own follies.

Such are the mental operations to which we all are subject at least once in twenty-four hours. Strange state of existence! We must be content to die daily that we may live! To what are we about to consign ourselves when we lie down on our couches! To submit for a time, perhaps for ever, to a state of utter helplessness, oblivion, inanity! We arise on the morrow with renewed life, and pursue the shadows of yesterday!

In the "*Tulluric*," or animal magnetism school, sleep is called the "night life." "Solar agency" produces "watching or waking." The Tulluric agency produces "a series of phenomena called sleep." The "physiologists have hitherto neglected this second *original form of life*," being "ignorant of the fundamental laws of existence!" "Natural *sleep* is *night life*"—the "antithesis of watching or waking." The influence of the solar life is diminishing at night, and that of Tulluric life is increasing; this is visible in the contraction of the muscles in animals, and of the fibres in plants. This contraction increases, and reaches its maximum at midnight, and declines as the day advances. When sleep approaches, the activity of the sensitive system decreases; *voluntary* movements are approaching towards their close: whilst, on the contrary, the *vegetative* system is increasing; digestion, assimilation, and growth, are now active; wounds heal faster; in the animal system the activity of the movement of blood is augmented (being involuntary), hence fevers are increasing—the skin becomes warmer, redder, and more turgid; the nervous system in the brain is dormant, whilst the ganglia is in full activity; whilst in day-time, when men are awake, the *intelligent* functions overrule the faculty of *feeling*. In sleep, feeling and imagination overrule the intellectual faculties. The *self*-consciousness of *reason* gives way to the *self*-consciousness of *instinct*. *Reason* whilst we are awake gives birth to ideas and to language; this *instinct* whilst we sleep gives birth to dreams; the hieroglyphical language of Tulluric life. Dreams are simple, allegorical, and anthropamorphistical (!). In the first form, instinct, free from the shackles of reason and understanding (?), has a clear intuition of things that exist at a certain distance in space, or happen at a certain distance of time (!). In fact, space and time being only the relations between things are no barriers to instinct (!), which comes in immediate contact with objects themselves without reference to time or space,—so that after all, the wish of the two lovers to abolish time and space was not so very, very absurd (!). It would be to commit as great a folly as the "Tulluric" philosophers are guilty of themselves, to follow their ravings further; what has been written will not perhaps be uninteresting to those who love to watch the aberrations of the human intellect.

Colman told an apothecary who brought him in a tolerably heavy charge for medicine and visits, that he could return his visits, and dispense with his medicine.

SINGULAR CURE OF AN ANARSACA AND DROPSY.

The patient was attacked with anasarca and dropsy after typhus fever. His body was completely infiltrated, and he was reduced to a perfect state of inaction. He had tried in vain various remedies, when some one advised him to apply to the abdomen a certain number of the domestic toads, and to second their action with frequent friction.

During three days the patient had recourse to this disgusting application. Thirty-six toads were put on, and renewed every now and then, and the extremities were submitted to powerful friction. On the second day abundant stools were the result of this new remedy. There was alternation, with a copious discharge of urine. The toads were continued with a similar effect, and in a few days the man was cured of both affections.—*Italian Med. Journal.*

REUNION OF THE NOSE AFTER COMPLETE SEPARATION.

The *Osservatore Medico* contains a curious, and what it affirms to be a well-authenticated, case of reunion of the nose, after complete separation.

"The patient, a woman of the town, had the whole of the soft part of the nose bitten off, in a quarrel, by a man. She was immediately carried before the commissary of police, when the nose was dressed. Three hours afterwards, Dr. Carlizze, who happened to come in, saw the patient, and entreated that search might be made for the lost nose. This was done, and two and a half hours afterwards the mutilated portion was found, contracted, and all covered with filth. The Dr., however, washed the parts clean, and applied the piece, putting in a few points of suture. The dressings were not removed before the seventh day, when the witnesses observed with great satisfaction, that complete union had taken place. In thirty-seven days the cicatrix was perfectly consolidated. The aspect of the nose, however, was most disagreeable, from the colour of its tip, which presented a livid, unhealthy appearance. A solution of nitrate of silver (moderately strong) was applied to this part, and after the fall of the eschar, in five days, the nose resumed its natural colour.

THE MAMMOTH.

In the year 1799, says Mr. Adams, a member of the Academy of St. Petersburgh, a Tungusian fisherman observed a strange, shapeless mass projecting from an ice-bank, near the mouth of a river in the north of Siberia, the nature of which he did not understand, and which was so high in the bank as to be beyond his reach. He next year observed the same object, which was then rather more disengaged from among the ice, but was still unable to conceive what it was. Towards the end of the following summer, 1801, he could distinctly see that it was the frozen carcass of an enormous animal, the entire flank of which, and one of its tusks, had become disengaged from the ice. In consequence of the ice beginning to melt earlier, and to a greater degree than usual, in 1803, the fifth year of this discovery, the enormous carcass became entirely disengaged, and fell down from the ice-crag on a sand-bank, forming part of the coast of the Arctic ocean. In the month of March in that year, the Tungusian carried away the two tusks, which he sold for the value of fifty rubles. Two years afterwards, or in 1806, Mr. Adams went to examine this animal, which still remained on the sank-bank where it had fallen from the ice, but its body was then greatly mutilated. The Jukuts of the neighbourhood had taken away considerable quantities of its flesh to feed their dogs; and the wild animals, particularly the white bears, had also feasted on the carcass; yet the skeleton remained entire, except that one of the fore legs was gone. The entire spine, the pelvis, one shoulder-blade, and three legs, were still held together by their ligaments, and by some remains of the skin; and the other shoulder-blade was found at a short distance. The head remained covered by the dry skin; and the pupil of the eyes was still distinguishable. The brain also remained within the skull, but a good deal shrunk and dried up; and one of the ears was in excellent preservation, still retaining a tuft of strong bristly hair. The upper lip was a good deal eaten away, and the under lip was entirely gone, so that the teeth were distinctly seen. The skin was extremely thick and heavy, and as much of it remained as required the exertions of ten men to carry away, which they did with considerable difficulty. More than thirty pounds weight of the hair and bristles of this animal were gathered from the wet sand-bank, having been trampled into the mud by the white bears while devouring the carcass. It consisted of three distinct kinds: one of these is stiff black bristles, a foot or more in length; another is thinner bristles, or coarse flexible hair, of a reddish-brown wool, which grew among the roots of the long hair. These afford an undeniable proof that this animal has belonged to a race of elephants inhabiting a cold region, with which we are now unacquainted, and by no means fitted to dwell in the torrid zone. It is also evident that the enormous animal must have been frozen up by the ice at the moment of its death.

Even-handed Justice.

A short time ago, a gentleman carrying on the business of a country brewer, fell into a declining state of health, which baffled all the skill of the provincial faculty. Finding himself daily growing worse, he came to town to consult an eminent surgeon, not less remarkable for his blunt eccentric manners than for his acute insight into bodily ailments. Having examined the patient's case, the doctor, with his usual candour, told him that it was totally a hopeless one; that he had not long to live; that he had better return home, and arrange his affairs; adding, "Sir, you appear to me to have been poisoned." "Sir," replied the man of grains, "you but confirm the suspicion I have myself all along entertained. I am a brewer, and am poisoned by drinking my own beer. Nor can I die in peace without declaring, that what I have done is the practice of the whole trade, but few of them are so foolish as I have been, to drink their own beer." The silent doctor shook his head, and the patient departed.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SILEX.

(*Continued from p.* 212.)

Experimental proofs of the Properties of Silex.

Experiment 1.

Silex when mixed with water does not form a cohesive compound, but separates instantly.

Let any quantity of silex and water be mingled together in a phial, the silex will instantly separate, and the water remain transparent as before.

Experiment 2.

Silex is not acted on by any acid except the fluoric.

Put a determinate quantity of silex in a Florence cask, and boil it in any quantity of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, acetic, &c. acid; on decanting the acid and examining the earth when dry, it will be found to have sustained no loss of weight. A proof that the acid has dissolved nothing.

Experiment 3.

Silex is soluble in fluoric acid.

Put one part of silex into twelve of fresh prepared fluoric acid, contained in a leaden or tin bottle; close the bottle with a stopper made of wax; let it stand for a few days, and agitate it frequently. On examining the contents, the silex will be found to be dissolved in the acid.

Experiment 4.

Silex is dissolved by alkalies in the humid way, when in a state of extreme division.

This may be proved by boiling one part of pure silex, minutely divided, in a silver vessel, with twenty parts by weight of a concentrated solution of potash or soda, the earth will be dissolved, and may be separated again by the addition of an acid.

Experiment 5.

Silex is soluble in alkalies by fusion.

The method of obtaining silex, as mentioned before, furnishes a proof of this fact.

Experiment 6.

Silex is fusible with the phosphoric and boracic acids.

Place a few grains of silex and glacial acid of phosphorus, or borax, on a piece of charcoal, and urge it by means of the blowpipe; the mixture will melt, and form a globule of transparent glass.

The other properties of this earth may be investigated without any description.

(*To be continued.*)

GOOD TIDINGS FROM THE FARM.

(*Continued from p.* 213.)

Seven winters cannot pluck from memory's store,
That mark'd affliction which a brother bore;
That storm of trouble bursting on his head,
When the fiend came, and left *two children* dead!
Yet, still superior to domestic woes,
The native vigour of his mind arose;
And, as new summers teem'd with brighter views,
He trac'd the wand'rings of his darling muse,
And all was joy—this instant all is pain,
The foe implacable returns again,
And claims a sacrifice; the deed is done—
Another child has fallen, another son!
His young cheek even now is scarcely cold,
And shall his early doom remain untold?
No! let the tide of passion roll along,
Truth *will* be heard, and God will bless the song!
Indignant reason, leagued with pity, fly,
And speak in thunder to the hearts that sigh;
Speak loud to parents;—knew ye not the time,
When age itself, and manhood's hardy prime,
With horror saw their short-liv'd friendships end,
Yet dar'd not visit e'en the dying friend?
Contagion, a foul serpent lurking near,
Mock'd nature's sigh and friendship's holy tear.
Love ye your children? let that love arise,
Pronounce the sentence, and the serpent dies;
Bid welcome a mild stranger at your door,
Distress shall cease, those terrors reign no more:
Love ye your neighbours? let that love be shown,
Risk not *their* children while you guard your own;
Give not a foe dominion o'er your blood,
Plant not a poison, e'en to bring forth good;
For, woo the pest discreetly as you will,
Deadly infection must attend him still.
Then, let the serpent die! this glorious prize
Se's more than life and health before our eyes,
For beauty triumphs too! beauty! sweet name,
Should rouse the mother's feelings into flame;
For, where dwells she, who, while the virtues grow
With cold indifference marks the arching brow?
Or with a lifeless heart and recreant blood,
Sighs not for daughters fair as well as good?
The wish is nature, and can not decay,
'Tis universal as the beams of day;
Nor less the wish of man; for, beauty's call
Rouses the coldest mortal of us all;
A glance warms age itself, and gives the boy
The pulse of rapture and the sigh of joy.
And is it then no conquest to insure
Our lilies spotless and our roses pure?
Is it no triumph that the lovely face
Inherits every line of Nature's grace?
That the sweet precincts of the laughing eye
Dread no rude scars, no foul deformity?
Our boast, old Time himself shall not impair,
Of British maids pre-eminently fair;
But, as he rolls his years on years along,
Shall keep the record of immortal song;
For song shall rise with ampler power to speak
The new-born influence of beauty's cheek,
Shall catch new fires in every sacred grove,
Fresh inspiration from the lips of love,
And write for ever on the rising mind—
Dead is one mortal foe of human kind!

ZIMMERMAN, who was very eminent as a physician, went from Hanover to attend Frederic the Great in his last illness. One day the king said to him, "You have, I presume, Sir, helped many a man into another world?" This was rather a bitter pill for the doctor; but the dose he gave the king in return was a judicious mixture of truth and flattery; "Not so many as your majesty, nor with so much honour to myself."

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES, CAUSED BY DRUNKENNESS.

The eyes may be affected with acute or chronic inflammation. Almost all drunkards have the latter more or less. Their eyes are red and watery, and have an expression so peculiar, that the cause can never be mistaken. This, and a certain want of firmness about the lips, which are loose, gross, and sensual, betray at once the toper. Drunkenness impairs vision. The delicacy of the retina is probably affected; and it is evident, that from long-continued inflammation, the tunica adnata which covers the cornea must lose its original clearness and transparency.

Pleurisy often arises in drunkards from their remaining out in the open air, exposed to cold and damp. Inflammation of the intestines, of the kidneys, of the bladder, &c. is also liable to occur, both from general excitement, and particular irritation of these organs. Rheumatism is often traced to the neglect and exposure of a fit of drunkenness.

Most drunkards have a constant terderness and redness of the nostrils. This, we conceive, arises from the state of the stomach and œsophagus. The same membrane which lines them is prolonged upwards to the nose and mouth, and carries thus far its irritability.

There is no organ which so rapidly betrays the Bacchanalian propensities of its owner as the nose. It not only becomes red and fiery, like that of Bardolph,* but acquires a general increase of size—displaying upon its surface various small pimples, either wholly of a deep crimson hue, or dipped with yellow, in consequence of an accumulation of viscid matter within them. The rest of the face often presents the same carbuncled appearances.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. S." we are obliged to, his offer is accepted, and the article shall appear in a future Number, if this Correspondent will forward the same to the Editor.

"Mary I. C., Blackheath-hill," must continue to take *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* nightly, and make use of *The Doctor's Chemical Wash Balls*. Write again. *Pro-bilious Pills* are out of place.

"Miserrimus, Edinburgh," is recommended to immediately procure *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline*, which take agreeably to directions. Mr. Reid is our agent for Glasgow. Write again.

"C. B. Z." must immediately resort to *The Doctor's Pro-bilious* and *Pectoral Pills*, of the former take two every night, and of the latter, two twice daily. Write again.

"Z." must be seen, his case is of a complicated nature, no written description can convey sufficient information to justify us in prescribing. Call on Friday at the Office.

"N. R. A." is recommended to give the child six drops of the Tincture of Iodine in water twice daily, and rub upon the enlarged glands every night a small quanty of the following ointment:—R. Potass. Hydriodate ʒss. in pulv. subtilissime. Ung. Cetacei ʒj. M. Write again.

"E. V. C., Goswell-road." Hair and scalp too dry; the application nightly of a little of the best Salad Oil will prevent the scurf from forming.

"Our Classical Friend, Brompton," is recommended to have an interview with the Editor, for he cannot make out a clear case from the description given.

"A Stanch Friend of *The Doctor*." Common lard, mutton-suet with oil, or the latter alone, is either of them equal in effect to bear's greese.

"H. M." For Husband. The *Pectoral Pills* to be continued, but take them *thrice* daily instead of twice. Daughter is informed that the pain in the shoulder is sympathetic with the liver; to rectify which take two of *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills* every night.

"Mary Lewis." R. Decoct. Aloes Comp., Aquæ Pulegii, āā. ʒiijss. Tinct. Lyttæ ʒij. Tinct. Card. Comp. ʒss. M. Sumat cochl. iij larg. bis quotidie.

"A. B. C." R. Bals. Copaibæ, Tinct. Benzoin, āā. ʒvj. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. ter die in aquâ. Write again.

"I. O. U." has written a very sensible letter, but he *must* know that we cannot enter into the detail of the same within the pages of *The Doctor*. "Nature seldom fails," was the grand maxim of *Euclid*. Granted, but a curb must be placed upon animal actions, without which we should descend below the brute creation. Marry? Yes. If you call on a supposed friend, and he cheats you, would you call again? No. Therefore endeavour to find out a sincere friend. A *private* letter ought to have been secured by this intelligent writer.

"S. C." has acted right by not venturing out. Omit the mixture, and take two of *The Doctor's Pectoral Pills* thrice daily:—viz., 11 in the forenoon, 7 in the evening, and at bed-time. Should pain in the head continue for a few days after this change apply two leeches to each temple. Call again at the Office when the weather is favourable.

"G. C. Z." Let well alone. Take no more medicine at present. &c. &c. having ceased is quite sufficient. Indisposition whilst riding inside a coach there is no remedy for.

"F. J. C." Fault lies partly in the stomach and partly in the liver. The functions of the latter have not been properly restored since the attack of jaundice. To meet both conditions, take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night; and two of *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills* every alternate night. Write again.

"X. X. X." Apply a small quantity of the following ointment to the edges of the eyelids every night by means of a camel-hair pencil. R. Hyd. Precipitat. Rubr. in pulv. subtilissime ʒss. Ung. Cetacei ʒj.; M.; and take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again.

"T. S. Walbank." Liver, lungs, and heart, possess nearly an equal degree of sympathy between each other. The disordered condition of the two latter however are mainly dependent upon the disordered functions of the former continuing. *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills* are indispensably necessary; and the mixture, with the following alteration:—R. Ammon. Subcarb. ʒss. Sodæ Carb. ℈j. Infus. Sennæ ʒiij. Infus. Gent. Comp. ʒiv. Tinct. Card. Comp. ʒvj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Write again.

"J. M. T." has inflammation of the kidneys, coupled with gravelly concretions in the same. R. Potass. Acetat. ʒij. Mellis ʒss. Ol. Terebinth. gutt. xxx. Aquæ ʒvij. M. Sumat cochl. ij large bis quotidie, and in order to regulate the bowels, take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again in a fortnight if necessary; but we doubt whether that will be required.

"A Cotton Reeler, Lees, near Oldham." Daughter will find relief by taking one teaspoonful of the following mixture twice daily in a little water:—R. Tinct. Iodine ʒij. Tinct. Gent. Comp., Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., āā. ʒvj. Tinct. Lyttæ ʒiij. M.; and one or two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Feet in warm water every alternate night. Write again.

"An Inquirer." Leave off the ointment as originally prescribed, and wash the head with soft soap and warm water twice a week. Welcome to the nearly cure.

"Rhuno." Three *tables*poonfuls as directed. Write again.

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* "*Falstaff*.—Thou art our admiral: thou bearest the lanthorn in the poop; but 'tis in the *nose* of thee: thou art the knight of the burning lamp.

"*Bardolph*.—Why, Sir John, my face does you no harm.

"*Falstaff*.—No, I'll be sworn! I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a death's head or a *memento mori*. I never see thy face but I think of hell-fire."—"When thou ranst up Gads-hill in the night to catch my horse, if I did not think thou hadst been an *ignis fatuus*, or a ball of wildfire, there's no purchase in money. O! thou art a perpetual triumph—an everlasting bonfire light: thou hast saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with me in the night betwixt tavern and tavern; but the sack thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good cheap, at the dearest chandler's in Europe. I have maintained that salamander of yours with fire any time this two and-thirty years—heaven reward me for it!

"F. P. Rivers." R. Acid. Nitrosi gr. xxx. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Tinct. Card. Comp. ℥ss. Syr. Cort. Aurant. ℥ij. M. Sumat cochl. j larg. bis quotidie in aquâ. Keep the bowels free by taking two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every, or alternate night.

"For Sister." The best possible application for the hands of this lady, is *The Doctor's Chemical Wash Balls*, the "chaps," "redness," and all other inconveniences in those parts, will be quickly removed by their use. Write again.

"W. S. W." R. Acid. Nitros. gutt. xxx. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥iss. Tinct. Card. Comp. ℥ss. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis die in aquâ. And take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again in a fortnight.

"W. G." In addition to *The Doctor's Stomach Pills*, the following mixture is recommended:—R. Decoct. Aloes Comp. ℥iv. Mist. Camph. ℥ij. M. Sumat cochl. iij larg. omni mane. Write again.

"X. Y. Z." Continue the Tincture of Muriated Iron; but take it in Chamomile tea, or some other bitter infusion, likewise *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline*, the latter will quickly allay nervous irritation.

"H. F. K." An article on the subject alluded to will appear shortly. Continue the same; but bear in mind that the most natural action of the bowels, is from above, *downwards*; therefore take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* nightly, soon after which the natural action of the bowels will be restored. Write again.

"Kingsland" must not despair, he is recommended the following, but the Editor must see him, one interview will afford more information than twenty descriptions of the case on paper. R. Strychnine gr. j. Pulv. Rhei ℈j. Syr. q. s. ut fiat mass. Divid. in pilul. xij æqualis. Sumat j bis vel ter quotidie.

"R. U., Pimlico." R. Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ss. Tinct. Gent. Comp. ℥iss. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis quotidie in cyatho vino. Infus. Chamomeli. Do write again.

"James B." For Wife. Liver much out of order, stomach equally so. On alternate nights let her take two of *The Doctor's Pro-bilious* and *Stomach Pills*, beginning with the latter. Write again, and if not better in a fortnight, let the Editor see her.

"Pad" must be seen. "I have been much used to the sea in various climes," and "I have tried blue-pill, &c." In this Correspondent's letter no *specific* statement of indisposition is given. For the present however take our *Pro-bilious Pills*. But this patient we much wish to see.

"H. G., Star-corner," is recommended to take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night, for one fortnight. Also, one teaspoonful of the following mixture twice daily in water:—R. Mist. Fœtidæ ℥j. Spt. Ammon. Co. ℥iij. M. Write again.

"A Mechanic, Manchester," shall indeed receive the best advice that the Editor can give him. It is regretted that the distance should preclude the possibility of an interview, otherwise he should quickly be relieved of his sufferings. The case is not clearly defined. Take one of the following pills twice daily:—R. Acet. Morphiæ gr. x. Ext. Rhei ℥ss. Ol. Pimentæ gutt. vj. M. Divid. in pilul. xx. This case is interesting, inasmuch as a fixed pain in a joint continuing without local injury being previously inflicted is out of the common course of surgical diseases.

"Plutonioso" has done himself much mischief, but he shall be restored to health if our advice be followed. Pursue the following treatment:—R. Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ss. Tinct. Gent. Co. ℥iss. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis quotidie in aquâ; and take two teaspoonfuls of *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* every night in a wineglassful of water. Write again, and do, young man, desist.

"J. L." Case by no means "singular." Unfortunately for its victims it is too prevalent. The following however will quickly put matters to rights:—R. Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥iss. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Tinct. Cascarillæ ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie; and take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again.

"Mary Ascott, aged 15." Oh, fie! dear girl, do call on "my aunt." "I have no father or mother," but "living with my single brother." Really, Mary, have recourse to the last resource; inform your brother of *everything* respecting your condition. We would aid you if it lay in our power, but we cannot. Do, girl, write again and let us know the result of your communication with your brother. Much would the Editor like to see *him*, and that too without a fee. Sincerely do we pity you.

"W. G." is informed that in addition to *The Doctor's Stomach Pills*, the following mixture is recommended. R. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Acid. Sulph. Diluti ℥iss. Tinct. Cinchon. ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie.

"A Poor Fellow." 1st, The medicine from *The Doctor* Office *must* be sold with a stamp. 2nd. *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* strengthen the stomach, as well as proving aperient. 3rd. All persons affected with rupture are more or less troubled with flatulency. And lastly, for the mental affliction, "bad spirits," &c., have recourse to *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline*. This Correspondent is not troublesome. Write again.

Notice.

Several Correspondents have again addressed us on the subject of the index and title-page to Vol. II. We are surprised at this, when on several former occasions it has been announced to them that both have been on sale a considerable time. The fault must rest with the booksellers.

Consultations.—The Editor may be personally consulted by patients requiring his advice, at *The Doctor* Office, every MONDAY and FRIDAY from 5 till 7 o'clock. There are separate waiting rooms, and the consultation fee is 2s. 6d.

For the accommodation of working people, the Editor will in future attend at the Office on SUNDAY MORNINGS, from 10 to 12 o'clock. The consultation fee will then be 1s. 6d. But to the very poor, advice will be given gratis.

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